NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1869.

WASHINGTON.

NO IMPORTANT NOMINATIONS MADE YESTERDAY CUPA AND ST. DOMINGO-GEN. GRANT IN FAVOR OF ACQUISITION-ARMY CHANGES-THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE QUESTION STILL UN-DECIDED—THE WHISKY TAX BEFORE THE HOUSE—THE INJUNCTIONS AGAINST THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Wednesday, March 17, 1869.

The Cuba and St. Domingo question was considered by the House Foreign Affairs Committee at their meeting to-day. Gen. Banks, the Chairman of the Committee, after the matter had been fully discussed, received permission from the Committee to call upon the Secretary of State for the latest information respecting these Governments, in order that the Committee may be in possession of all the facts before any action is taken. It is understood that Gen. Grant is aware of the importance of an early acquisition of Cuba, and any other territory that is contiguous to the United States, but will not adopt any measures to that end, unless Congress clothes him with ample authority to do so. The new Committee on Military Affairs, headed by

Gen. Logan, the chairman, to-day called upon the President, Secretary of War, and General of the Army, in accordance with a long-established enstom observed by that Committee at the beginning of a new Congress. The conversation with the President naturally turned on army matters, during the discussion of which the President remarked that at present he had nothing to recommend to the Committee, and that he thought no legislation was necessary at this ession, intimating that the less they did the better. He added that next Winter he should be glad to confer with them in reference to army matters, and made some allusions to the new assignments. The Committee's interview with Secretary Rawlins was brief, and nothing worthy of note was said. The conference with Gen. Sherman was long and satisfactory. The General spoke of the need for retrenchment, and said the practice of spending more money each year than is appropriated, leaving a deficiency to be supplied by special appropriation, must be stopped. He alluded to what he had already done to lessen the army expenses, and said that the army must confine itself to the reduced appropriation, even if the officers and men had to go into the field and live in tents, instead of paying rent for quarters in the cities, and continuing the expensive commutation system. He said that after the consolidation already ordered shall have been effected, there will be about 700 supernumerary officers, 200 of whom could be used as post quartermasters and commissaries, and for staff and other duties, and the remaining 500 would have no duty until vacancies occur. He thought some legislation might be judiciously had to reduce the pay of supernumerary officers awaiting orders. He said it is not necessary to discharge enlisted infantrymen; that there are only a sufficient number now to fill the 25 regiments of 100 men to each company provided for in the recent order. He said no more officers can now be retired. the seven per cent authorized by law having been supplied. He concurred with the President in saying that no legislation for the army is now required, but said to the Committee that he should be glad to appear before them at the next session of Congress, and confer with them on the subject of pay, and all other matters relating to his branch of the public

The order consolidating the regiments of infantry of the army into 25, dispenses with 20 regimental organizations. The selection of the officers under the new regime was a very unpleasant task for Gen. Sherman, but some one had to suffer. As far as possible, preference was shown those officers on duty with their commands, and whose record stands highest for

ereuce to his course as military commander of Louisian retains the Colonelcy of the 1st Regiment. The comman of the 2d Regiment is given to Gen. S. W. Crawford, we known during the war as a division commander in the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Sidney Burbank, the former commander, is put upon the list of supernumeraries. The Coloneley of the 3d Regiment is taken from Gen. Hoffcommander, is put upon the list of supermaneraries. The Colonelev of the 3d Regiment is taken from Gen. Hoffman, and given to Gen. Geo. W. Getty, former commander of a division of the Sixth Corps. Col. Frank F. Flint is promoted from Licutemant-Colonel to the command of the 4th Regiment, in place of Gen. Silas Cassy, who is on detached service as a member of a Board of Examination. Gen. Nelson A. Miles is transferred from the coloneley of the 4th Regiment and placed in command of the 5th Regiment, vice Gen. Butterfield, who, it is expected, will resign, as he will be sent abroad as a foreign minister. Gen. W. R. Hazen of Fort McAllister familister. Gen. M. Regiment, and command of the 5th Regiment, vice. D. L. Floyd Jones, who goes on the list of Supernumeraries. Col. John T. Sprague is retired from the 7th Regiment, and command of the same given to Gen. John Glubon, formerly commander of the Twenty-Bith Corps in the Potomac Army. The 5th Regiment remains in the command of Col. J. T. Romford. The 2th Regiment, which has been stationed in California for many years, retains Col. J. H. King as its Commander. The Colonelcy of the 16th Regiment is given to H. B. Clitz, recently promoted from Leutenant-Colonel, vice Col. E. B. Alexander, placed on the list of supernumeraries. Gen. A. C. Gillem, one of Johnson's pet generals, and who opposed reconstruction while in comformerly of the 28th Regiment, rice Col. Samuel R. Dawson, placed on list of superimetraties. Gen. George Sykes, recently promoted from Lieut-Colonel, 18 made Colonel of the 20th Regiment, rice Frederick Steele. The 21st Regiment remains under command of Gen. Geo. Stoneman. Gen. D. S. Stanley retains command of the 22d Regiment Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, now in Alaska, remains in command of the 23d Regiment. The 28th Regiment is placed in command of Gen. R. J. Mackenzie, of cavalry frame in the army of the Potome, vice Gilliman, transferred. The 28th Regiment is placed in command of Gen. J. A. Mower, vice Gordon Granger, put among the supernumeraries, Gens. John D. Stevenson, P. R. De Trobrinal, Abner Doubledsy, Daviel E. Sickles, John C. Robinson, T. G. Pitcher, and Wager Swayne lose their commands by the consolidation. In the Senate, to-day, elaborate memorials were

presented from the loyalists of Georgia and Texas upon the condition of affairs in the two States. The picture drawn by the Texans of affairs in that State is fearfully gloomy, and calls for prompt and immediate relief upon the part of Congress. Mr. Trumbull reported back from the Judiciary Committee Mr. Edmunds's Georgia bill, but with no recommendation, the Committee being equally divided upon its merits. The Committee, however, reported to strike out the fourth section, which gives the United States Courts concurrent jurisdiction with the State Courts. The Committee also reported in favor of laying the credentials of the Georgia Senators on the table, until the status of that Commonwealth is definitely settled. It is the desire of Mr. Edmunds and other Senators to have the matter disposed of, and it will be taken up after a vote on the Tenure-of-Office bill is reached. The bill to authorize the New-York, London, and Newfoundland Telegraph Company to land their cables on our abores, which failed in the last Congress for want of time, would have been passed but for an attempt of Mr. Stockton to engraft upon it a general provision allowing all companies incorporated under State laws to land their cables within the territory of the United States. The discussion which ensued sent the bill over the morning hour, when the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, came up as unfinished business. Mr. Edmunds concluded his speech. His remarks to-day were a continuation of the strong and convincing argument began yesterday. Carpenter followed, arguing against the repeal. It was his maiden speech as a Senator, and commanded close attention. His diction is forcistrong and clear. When he had finished the Sound difficulties, will meet in New-York to-morrow.

Senators gathered around and warmly congratulated Present. for the British Government, the Hop. John ble and eloquent, and his logic remarkably strong and clear. When he had finished the

him. Sherman came out strong for repeal, as did also Gov. Morton. Cole also spoke briefly in favor of repeal altogether. The debate was exceedingly able and interesting, the galleries remaining crowded until the close. The indications to-day are that the Report of the Judiciary Committee to suspend the operation of the law will be adopted. During the whole day the venerable father of the President occupied a front seat in the gallery, closely watching the debate. The President sent in to-day two batches of nominations, and at 4 p. m. the Senate held an executive session of a few minutes, and then adjourned. It is probable that the Tenure-of-Office debate will extend beyond to-morrow.

In the House to-day, a very bitter personal debate occurred between Messrs. Butler and Schenk, during which the former accused the latter of being in the whisky ring and threatened to demand an investigation at the next session of Congress,

The Supplementary Tax bill, which includes the articles of whisky and tobacco, was under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee to-day, and it is probable the measure will be reported to the House in a day or two. It is doubtful if it will pass the Senate at the present session, as it is not included in the measures by that body, in their caucus, as necessary to be passed at the present session.

The President and family will commence their occupancy of the Executive Mansion to-morrow. The

house has been in part renovated. The proposition which passed the Senate on Monday last, allowing the Union Pacific Railroad Company to establish their headquarters for the Company either in Washington, or other cities, as they may determine, in order that they may be relieved of the injunction suits pending in the Courts in New-York City, was considered by the Senate Pacific Railroad Committee at their meeting to-day. No decision was reached, and the subject was postponed until Friday. The action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in reporting back Senator Edmund's Georgia bill, repealing the act of admission of that State, without any recommendation either way, renders it very doubtful if the measure will pass the Senate this session. It establishes a Provisional Government, to be composed of such members of the State administration as can take the oath.

Gens. Sheridan and Schofield, with the members of their personal staff, will depart to-morrow night for the West to assume their new commands, the former with headquarters at St. Louis and the latter at Leavenworth.

The statement that "Gen. John Cochrane has with drawn from the field as an applicant for an office in the New-York Custom-House" is pronounced a mistake. Gen. Cochrane neither importunately urges nor withdraws any pretensions to any place to which he may be supposed to be adequate, and of which he may be thought to be fairly deserving. He is not in Washington, as stated.

Mr. Washburne having been formally relieved from the State Department by the swearing in of Secretary Fish, he will remain here for a fortnight to close up his business, when he will depart for Galena, Ill., where his family go to-morrow. Mr. Washburne will not embark for France till some time in May.

John B. Allison, formerly a Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, will receive the appointment of Register of the Treasury, vice Jeffries, resigned. Mr. Halsey of New-Jersey declines the office.

Secretary Boutwell to-day nominated the Hon. Henry D. Moore, formerly State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Port of Philadelphia. The President will send his nomination to the Senate to-morrow. Secretary Boutwell has also appointed G. B. McCarter, Superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Depart-

John Williams, Assessor of the Second District of New-York, and S. T. Maddox. Assessor of the Third District, are both here, and very anxious about the tenure of their offices.

Additional efforts are being made to secure the appointment of Ebenever D. Bassett, colored, principal of a school in Philadelphia, as Minister to Hayti. He is indorsed by the National Committee of colored men, Fred. Douglass, Downing, Langston, and many others, white and black.

On Tuesday Don Mannel R. Garcia was introduced to the President by the Secretary of State, as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic. He made the following re-

Argentine Republic. He made the following remarks on the occasion:

Mr. President: I have the distinguished honor of placing in your hands the credentishs which accredit me as the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Republic in the United States. I beg to assure you, in the name of my Government, of the esteem and admiration which it, as well as my whole country, feel toward the great American Republic, and of the lively desire which animates it to have drawn closer and closer the relations of friendship and commerce which unite both nations on the basis of republican institutions, of which we have taken yours as a model. If latter myself with the hope that during my stay in the United States I shall be so fortunate as to merit your good will and confidence, in order to enable me to duly fill the honorable charge which the Argenthee Government has intrusted to me, and that I may fill up the measure of any personal deficiency by the same valued consideration which was so freely accorded in this country to my distinguished predecessor.

ountry to my distinguished predecessor.

To which the President replied as follows:

To which the President replied as follows:

MR. GARCIA: I welcome you as the diplomatic representative of the Argentine Republic in this country. It shall be my endeavor, during your mission, to reciprocate the kind sentiments which you express on behalf of your Government, and its dosire to strengthen those relations of friendship and commerce which now unite both nations. I notes that your letter of credence is signed by your predecessor, now the Chief Magistrate of the Argentine Republic. The personal and official character which he maintained while here warrants the assumption that in selecting you as the Minister of that Republic he was actuated by his usual discretion, and had no reason to apprehend that your career would not justify his choice. A similar confidence is entertained by me."

The law requiring officers of the Government to

The law requiring officers of the Government to write their signatures instead of stamped franks for free issue through the mail of public documents, has the effect to render the duties of some of the officials onerous. The Treasurer of the United States and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue are engaged a large portion of the time in franking envelopes, which interferes with the time which otherwise would be devoted to official business. It is probable a measure will shortly be introduced in Congress for the purpose of modifying the stringency of the law in respect to cases similar to those above mentioned.

About 200 citizens of Illinois paid a complimentary visit to Gen. Logan last night, congratulating him for his course in Congress, and promising him their

continued support. A naval general order, issued to-day, calls the at-tention of officers to the regulations of the navy for-bidding applications for duty through persons of mfinence. All such applications are ordered to be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy, who is supposed to be the best judge of what duty au officer is entitled to; and if made in any other way such application will not be attended to. The Secretary says: "It is very apparent that any officer who can says: "It is very apparent that any officer who can says: "It is very apparent that any officer who can obtain service through influential friends, must have a great advantage over all others, and the least deserving may get the most important duties. Duty will be assigned according to the requirements of the navy, and officers will be assigned to service who are well known to be the most competent to perform it.

are well known to be the most competent to perform it.

The officers of the Navy have been directed by a general order, just issued from the Navy Department, to inform the Secretary of the Navy of their actual places of residence. The object is to ascertain where they live, so they may be assigned to duty at points nearest their places of residence, not only as a convenience to themselves, but also to save the Government their traveling expenses when ordered to distant points instead of those near home.

By direction of the Secretary of the Navy, the sea service of officers bereafter will be for a period of three years, counting from the day they receive their order until they are detached on the return of their vessels to the United States. Officers who have been three years at sea will, on their return, be allowed

three years at sea will, on their return, be allowed three years at a shore station; and to make it fair for all, officers will have to take their turns at the different stations. Those officers now on the Medi-terranean station will not be ordered there again until they have performed duty on the coast of Braific, and Home squadron, which will

e the tour of duty.

The Joint Commission of the British and American

Rose; for the United States, the Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, the Hon. B. R. Curtis, Umpire. Counsel for the United States, Caleb Cushing; for the British Government, the Hon. Charles D. Day of Canada. Counsel will be heard orally to-morrow on the testimony and briefs already submitted. The united amount of the claims of the two Companies are \$6,000,000. The treaty of 1856, negotiated by ex-President Buchanan and Lord Packenham, stipulated for the protection of the rights of those companies during the continuance of the license granted by the British Government. It is now sought to found upon British Government. It is now sought to found upon that license a claim to the fee of the territory so occupied, which the United States resists.

The Washington correspondent of The Baltimore

The Washington correspondent of The Baltimore Sun says:

It will be recollected that President Grant, immediately upon his taking office as President, directed that certain pardons issued by President Johnson should be revoked, or withheld from the persons intended to be pardoned, in certain cases in New York, Massachusetis, and elsewhere. Attorney-Gen. Hoar has had this subject under consideration, and it is understood he decides that the revocation of the President will not stand in law; that the act of the Executive was complete when the warrant of pardon was placed in the hands of the United States Marshai or other officer, and that if the persons intended to be parloned shall not be released, that, upon habeas corpus, the courts would release them.

THE REINSTATEMENT OF SECOND ASSIST-

ANT ENGINEER SAWYER. While the question of impeaching the late President was mooted, last year, a young Scotch Assistant Engineer on board of one of our naval vessels, Mr. George F. Sawyer, said in the hearing of his comrades, that "Mr. Johnson was liable to impeachment, and ought to be impeached, and he hoped and believed the Senate would impeach and remove him." One of the men on board dared him to repeat the remark, and he did repeat it. He was then threatened with being reported, and said to his fellows that he had simply expressed an opinion, and he did not think any one in the service could be punished for such an expression. He was reported and tried by a naval court-martial, sentenced to be reprimanded, suspended from rank and duty one year, and placed on half pay, waiting orders. This sentence was carried out, and the young engineer resigned his position in October last, and returned home to Albion, Orleans County. He took an active part in the Presidential campaign last Fall, by singing and speaking. Not long since he was married to a daughter of Mr. O. Boyce of Albion, and has since become engaged with his father-in-law in the hardware business at that place. The telegraph brings us the sequel to his naval experience above related. An order issued from the Navy Department by Secretary Horie revokes the sentence, restores his full pay and rank, and obliterates, so far as possible the record made against him for indulging in a George F. Sawyer, said in the hearing of his comrades, Department by Secretary Borie revokes the sentence, restores his full pay and rank, and obliterates, so far as possible, the record made against him for indulging in a little "free speech" under his flag. The tyranny of the "old man of the sea" has driven from the service a young man who was serving his country histfully in an important department of duty, and given to him a new vocation, whareln we wish him great success. Mr. Sawyer is a young man of high character, the son of a very respectable family, and has the best regards of his townsmen. One of Judge Davi's first acts on his assuming his seat as Representative in Congress, was to call the attention of Secretary Borie to this case of personal proscription for opinion sake, and upon the facts being known, the revocatory order was immediately issued. Gen. Grant at once approved the order, and Mr. Sawyer's friends are congratulating him upon this act of justice. We tender him our good wishes.

[Rochester Express, March 15.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were sent into the Senate yesterday:

FOR POST-OFFICES. ELIZABETH VAN LEW of Richmond, Va., in acknowledgement of important services to the Union Army during the Rebellion, vice Alexander Sharpe, resigned. ELIZA F. EVANS, at Revenna, Ohio. EMILY J. C. BUSRNELL, at Stirling, Illinois. C. E. CARR, at Galesburg, Illinois. WILLIAM A. CLARK, at Van Wert, Ohio.

H. W. FARNSWORTH, at Topeka, Kansas. ENOCH B. PENDLETON, at Westerly, Rhode Island WARREN W. HUNTINGTON, at Galena, Illinois. RICHARD J. TOMPKINS, at Mount Carroll, Illinois.

REVENUE AND CUSTOMS. JOSEPH P. SMITH, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennslyvania, rice Frost, deceased. ISRAEL WASHBURNE, jr., Collector of Customs for Port

C. C. P. CLARKE, Collector of Customs of Oswego, New York, eice Vandyke, whose commission expired Jan. 16

HENRY D. MOORE, Collector of Customs at Philadelphia, vice Walker resigned. The Senate yesterday confirmed the following

nominations: FRANK MOORE of New-York, Second Secretary of the

JOHN T. FORBES, Pension Agent at Philadelphia.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS AND THE STEAMER ILLINOIS.

A statement was made by ex-Secretary Welles in his letter of Feb. 20 to Senator Grimes, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, refusing to assign a Government slip for a hospital, and for quarantine pur-poses at this port, concerning Marshall O. Roberts and his sale of the steamer Illinois to the Government, which statement was copied into the columns of The World, and made the occasion of some remark. Secretary Welles

wrote: The Secretary of War generously assigned the steamer Illinois, which he had then recently purchased at an expense of heavy half a million to large a vessel which I think never performed any sea service after that The weight of the Secretary of the Navy's authority

dollars a vessel which I limbt never performed any servicer of the service and extraordinary percesses.

The weight of the Secretary of the Navy's authority was thos given to a discreditable representation of that transaction theretofore made. We have been shown all the original papers relating to that transaction, and in simple justice to Mr. Roberts are able to state that they do not justify the Secretary's view of the matter, nor the comments upon it which have appeared in this and other journals. Indeed, those documents are so conclusive in their character that, had Mr. Roberts seen fit at any time to give them to the public, they would have placed his conduct in a light entirely different from that in which it has been represented. The facts are those: Mr. Roberts owned the steamer Illinois. In the Spring of 184, before the fate of the Rebellion was by any means clear, application was made to him by the Government for her sale. The conditions of sale were an appraisal by five persons, three of whom were to be appointed by the Government and two by Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts named Moses Taylor and William E. Dodge, and these gentlemen were appointed, along with Capts. J. S. Nicholas and F. B. Ellison of the United States Navy, and Chief-Engmeer William W. W. Wood, on the part of the Government, and determined, after examination, the value of the Illinois to be \$400,000. This figure searcely bears out the ex-Secretary's phrase, "nearly half a unilion deliners;" but the sum named by the appraisers was actually \$39,000 more than the sum which Mr. Roberts finally received—namely, \$361,000, that deduction being claimed, unjustly, as he thought, by the Government which we have seen bearing the original signatures of commodore Vanderd-mined, in such extraction, in the Spring of 1865, took place before he had received his payment for the Illinois, and thus superseded the necessity of her "performance of any sea service." Moreover, the appraisal itself is indorsed as "just," in a decument which we have seen bearing th

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE LOUISIANA SCHOOL BILL.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—The Governor has signed the School bill providing for mixed schools, and to-day appointed the Commissioners provided for by the bill, among them two colored, one of them formerly a Chaplain of the State Senate. The \$500,000 of bonds piedged for loans, have been placed upon the market, the Governor having signed the bill passed by the Legislature recently providing for their sale.

ABSCONDING LEGISLATORS IN GEORGIA. ATLANTA, Ga., March 17 .- Gov. Bullock today issued an executive order, setting forth that he had received information of the voluntary absenteeism of a received information of the voluntary absenteeism of a large number of the members of the House of Representatives, in order to prevent a quorum, and that as no appropriation bill for the year 1869 has yet been perfected or submitted to him, it is ordered that no money shall be paid to the members on account of per diem or mileage autil an appropriation bill is perfected, submitted to him, and receives his approval.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17.—The afternoon express train from Boston for New-York, via this city, had a marrow escape from a serious accident in consequence of a broken rail, while running at full speed, one mile east of Palmer. The engine passed over the spot in safety, but two baggage cars and four passenger cars were thrown off and dragged twenty rods. One of the baggage cars was tipped bottom-side up. Fortunately, of the 250 persons in the train, no one was seriously injured. The rail was broken by a large rock which fell upon it from the ledge above, and then bounded to the other side of the road. The road will be clear for the bussage of trains to-morrow. RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

ALBANY.

REPORT OF THE RAILROAD COMMITTEE-THREE IMPORTANT BILLS IN CONNECTION THERE-WITH-DEBATE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-

ALBANY, March 17 .- In the Senate, this morning, the Railroad Committee presented their report on the alleged over-issue of stock by the Hudson River, Erie, and Central Railroads. The report is merely a condensation of the testimony, which is simply a repetition of the matter printed in THE TRIBUNE for several months past, not only in its Albany column, but in its law reports. The following statement of the issues of stock is taken from the testimony of H. N. Otis, who is Secretary of the Eric Railroad Company:

COMDADY:

Sept. 27, 1862. Amount authorized under the Laws of April 4, 1866. April 2, 1861, and March 28, 1862; and by decree of Court the Eric Railway Company was organized with a capital made by explange of stock of the New York and Brie Railwad Company, and, as per certificate, field with the Secretary of State New 13, 1862.

June 1, 1865, to Jamury 1, 1863. Amount authorized as per act of Legislature, passed Mar 4, 1854, extending the time to Jan. 1, 1865, to holders of stock of the New-Haven and Eric Railroad to exchange their stock for stock in the Eric Railroad to exchange their stock for Stock in the Brie Railroad to exchange their stock for Stock in the Eric Railroad to be issued to Geo. Terrill in them of stock of the New-York and Eric Railroad, as per special act of Legislature, passed April 11, 1865.

Prom January, 1864, to January, 1865. Amount of fourth

of New York.
Oct. 24, 1165. Amount issued in conversion of convertible
bonds as per resolution of the Board of Directors, passed
Feb. 19, 1866, lasued under the statute of the State of

the present amount of preferred stock is \$8,536,910. and the amount of capital stock, excluding preferred

stock, is \$57,776,300.

Horace F. Clark, a lawyer of New-York, testified that he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Harlem Railroad Company, and that the Company had made several increases of capital stock since its organization; the original capital, as fixed by the charter, was \$3,000,000; it was increased by legislative act to \$1,000,000; the capital stock is now \$16,012,894 25; the excess above four millions was created either by the conversion of bonds issued for moneys borrowed, or by an increase of the stock by a vote of the stockholders for specific purposes.

The original subscriptions to the capital stock from March 2, 1847, to September 20, 1857, were \$3,003,300. By authority of an act of the Legislature as early as 1850, the Company were authorized to issue interest scriptal is, to pay interest upon the payments made upon stock subscriptions during the work of construction, and interest shares were consolidated from scrip issued in pursuance of that law to the amount of \$706,900. Then in April, 1863, there was a subscription for 2,278 shares, being the amount of unissued stock as authorized by the charter, which brought the stock to \$4,000,000, the amount prescribed.

Up to 1861 the stock had been, I think, below par, and

charter, which brought the stock to \$4,000,000, the amount prescribed.

Up to 1863 the stock had been, I think, below par, and the road had gone through that struggle which almost all roads have to go through to get into a complete condition. In 1863, the bonds of 1867 (so called because psyable in 1867) were converted into stock to the amount of \$220,000. From May 1, 1863, to May 2, 1864, there were converted into stock of the bonds of 1875, \$1,098,000—making a total amount of capital stock on the 30th of September, 1864, of \$6,218,041 89. The power of issuing convertible bonds and increasing the stock to the amount of such bonds was expressly authorized by the amendments of the charter of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

The Laws of 1850, chapter 9, section 2, have the follow-

ing provision:
"The amount which may be borrowed under the eleventh section of the act passed Feb. 10, 1848, entitled 'An act further to amend an act to authorize the construction of a railroad from New-York to Albany, passed May 12,

Nov. 1, 1866, and April 1, 1867, serrp was issued in pursuance of the acts to which I have called your attention (that is, scrip issued upon which interest was authorized to be paid during the work of construction), to the amount of \$200, and the total amount of capital stock on the lat of April, 1867, was \$6,969,933 79.

Since that period there has never been any issue of convertible bonds, and the subsequent increases of stock were made by votes of the stockholders. The first issue of stock by authority of the stockholders. The first issue of stock by authority of the stockholders was in 1867. At that time the Company purchased Hudson-square, in the City of New-York, for which they paid \$1,000,000, and then several milions were to be expended in the creation of a freight depot on it, in laying double track, &c. A notice was issued March 5, 1867, to the stockholders of the Company, recommending an "increase of the capital stock of the company to the amount of \$13,937,400, for the purpose of increasing its depot accommodations for freight and passengers and double-tracking the entire road, retiring a portion of its bonded debt and adding such increase to its rolling stock as simil be required; the additional capital to be issued at such times and upon such conditions as the Board of Directors may from time to time determine."

The stockholders subsequently voted to increase the stock to that amount, and in that way the capital stock was increased to \$13,933,249 25, made up as follows:

Full shares (criginally subscribed). 26,262,160 00 Interest shares (401).

and operating of the road.

Mr. Clark said that he considered the power to issue convertible bonds a very dangerous power, as was also that of issuing bonds and selling them at any price less

than par. Sometimes the power to mortgage a railroad has saved stockholders from destruction, as witnessed in the case of a railroad in 1857, or thereabouts, when stock-holders borrowed half a million of dollars and gave their bonds for a million and mortgaged the road, and in that way retired a very large floating debt, which was being carried in Wall-st. at a very high rate. Augustus Schell, Secretary of the Hadson River Rail-road, was examined and carrelegated the Augustus Schell

road, was examined and corroborated the evidence of Mr. Clark in regard to the increase of stock, &c. He said that the fund realized from the issues of stock had been used for the purposes of the road exclusively.

In connection with these reports, the Committee presented three bills. One of them is recommended by Mr. Campbell and Mr. Morgan, and is published in the proceedings of the Legislature. Mr. Genet and Mr. Graham also presented the fol-

Mr. Genet and Mr. Graham also presented the following bill:

Section 1. Subdivision 10 of Section 28 of the act entitled "an act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "From time to time to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing, finishing, and equipping and operating their railroad, and to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so borrowed, and to mortgage their corporate body and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by the company for the purposes aforesaid; and the Directors of the Company may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid, the right to cast for every \$100 secured by such bond, one vote at any election of Directors, and also the right to convert the principal due or owing therein, into stock of said Company at any time after the expiration of one year, and within a period not exceeding ten years from the date and issue of the bonds, under such regulations as the Directors may see fit to adopt. The privilege of conversion, and the time within which it may be converted, shall be stated in the bond.

SEC 2. Section nine of the said act is hereby amended by adding thereto the words following: "No railroad company, whether incorporated under this or any other act, shall have power to issue any certificates of indebiedness or of profits, or stock bonds, or other evidence of debt, as a bonus to their stockholders. Nor to pay any interest or dividends upon any such certificates, stock bonds, or evidence of debt, heretofore issued" without the consent of the Legislature first had and obtained thereto.

The third bill was recommended by Mr. Parker, and is on followed.

and is as follows:

The first section provides for the amendment of Sub. 10 of Sec. 28 of the Kailroad law passed April 2, 1850, so as to read:

SEC. 28, Sub. 10. From time to time to borrow such sums of money as may be necessary for completing, furnishing and operating their railroad, and to issue and dispose of their bonds for any amount so berrowed, and to mortgage their corporate property and franchises to secure the payment of any debt contracted by the Company for the purpose aforesaid, and the Directors may confer on any holder of any bond issued for money borrowed as aforesaid, the right to convert the principal due or owing them into stock of said Company at any time not exceeding ten years from the date of the bond. The privilege of conversion and the time shall be stated in the bond; but this section shall not be construed to authorize or permit the issuing of any bonds convertible into stock of the Company beyond an amount which, together with the capital stock actually issued, shall equal the amount of stock authorized by its charter unless such issue shall be sanctioned by a vote of the stockholders at a public meeting called for that purpose.

SEC. 2. Whenever any railroad corporation formed or organized under the act mentioned, shall issue any stock in addition to the amount heretofore issued (except upon convertible bonds), or shall issue any bonds convertible, it shall immediately transmit a report of such issue, and the amount of such bonds, with conditions of the same, to the State Engineer and Surveyor, which report must be verified under oath by the President or Secretary of the Company.

The stockholders, directors, and agents of every railroad ead; Sec. 28, Sub. 10. From time to time to borrow such sums

the Company.

The stockholders, directors, and agents of every railroad company are prohibited from authorizing the issuing of any stock or scrip, representing or purporting to represent any interest in or property of said company with the intent of affecting the market price of the bonds or stock of such company for speculative purposes. Any violation of this section is declared a felony punishable by a fine not to exceed \$100,000, or by imprisonment in the state Prison not to exceed one year, or by both.

Mr. Parker's bill is the one most likely to meet with favor, and it will not be seriously opposed, from present appearances, by the railroads.

The debate on the bill abolishing the contract system on the canals was brought to a close this morning, and Senator Stanford's bill ordered to a third reading. Senator Morgan endeavored to have the Assembly bill substituted for that of the Senate, but he only got five Senators to go with him, namely, Genet, Graham, Kennedy, and Mattoon. The Senate will pass this bill, the Assembly will stick to its own, and the chances are that no Conference Committee will agree upon a common bill.

The entire morning session of the Assembly was onsumed to-day by the discussion of the Suffrage amendment to the United States Constitution. Speeches were made on the Republican side by Messrs, Husted of Westchester, Campbell of Otsego, Gleason of St. Lawence and Davis of Orange, and on the Democratic side by Hitchman of New-York, Kimball of Albany, Mosely of Kings, and Patrick of hemung. The Assembly Chamber was crowded during the whole discussion, which was unquestionably the ablest that has been heard in the Legislature for two years. While none of the members could say anything entirely new on the subject, most of the speeches indicated that their authors had given much thought to their theme, and were determined to do their "level best." No bitterness was displayed on either side, nor was there any attempt at

The merits of the amendment were further ably debated this evening by Messrs. Jacobs of Kings and Nachtmann of New-York, on the part of the Democracy, and by Messrs. Labau and Selkreg, who called the previous question, on the part of the Republicans. A vote was then taken on Mr. Jacobs's substitute, which provided that the admendment be submitted to the people at the polls, and it was lost by a party vote-Yeas, 47; Nays, 72. Then the vote was taken on the resolution approving the amendment, and it was carried by a party vote-Yeas, 72; Navs. 47, as follows:

NAys, 47, as follows:
YRAS-Masra Allaben, Andrews, Amea, Avery, Baker Barker, Barae,
Brasett, Bender, Berry, Brandagee, Entterfield, Calkins, Cameron, W.
W. Camphell, Carenter, Chase, Geo. Clark, Conant, Conger, Coek,
Crasse. Divids. Davy, Duniek, Doolistle, K. Ely, W. W.
Ely, Farier, Ferris, Gifford, Gleason, Glenn, Gould, Hackett,
Harris, Hegeman, Hikson, Hedges, Hoyt, Bull, Busied,
Rabial, Kilman, Lalan, Lasher, Michell, Palmer, C. Pearsall, Perry,
Randaid, C. Ray, Rich, Richardson, Richmond, Sargest, Schoomaker,
Beikreg, D. K. Smith, N. B. Smith, Speaker, D. Stewart, W. H. Sunari,
Samnells, Thornton, Truman, Tuttie, Walker, Weed, Whitmarsh,
Wright—75. Seikrer B. E. Smills, Truman, Tuitle, Walker, Weed, Warman, Sammells, Thornton, Truman, Paritie, Weight, T. J. C. Camp-Naar, Messre Bomler, Bergen, Bradstreet, Burns, T. J. C. Camp-Naar, Machan, Halpine, Hartman, Hashoweth, Hitchman, Hordon, Hordard, Irvin, Jacobs, Kiernan, Kimmell, London, Hordard, Trom, P. Michall, Muller, Monty, Murres, Laugreno, Lope, Patrick J. Farrand, Murrey, Nacottonam, Cristeff, Patrick J. Farrand, Munch, Photer, Scheels, A. W. Smith, Stewns, Shurges, Suffern, Night, Tilder, Touser, Whatten, and Watterman, —41.

During the roll-call Mr. Keegan asked to be excused from voting, for the purpose of making a five minutes' senseless speech, which so disgusted the House that they would not let him withdraw, and he was ferced to sit still and see all his colleagues record their names without his having a like privilege. Subsequently some of his party friends tried to force the House to let him vote, and there was an inclination to allow the demand until Mr. Hitchman rather excitedly insisted that Keegan had a right to vote, which angered the Republicans, and the roll was announced without Mr. Keegan's name on it.

Mr. Tweed has introduced a bill which provides for the amendment of the law passed April 2, 1868, by changing Sec. 3 to read as follows:

No stockholder, director, or officer on either the New-York Central, Hudson River, or Harlem Railroad shall be a director or officer of the Eric Railroad; and no stockholder or officer of the last-mamed company shall be a director or officer of the first-mamed corpo-rations.

It also provides that the Directors in each of the said Companies shall so classify the members that as nearly as may be one-fifth of their number shall go out of office each annual election, and at the next election Directors shall be voted for only in place of those whose terms shall then expire under the classification aforesaid.

A great deal of commotion was occasioned in the Senate this evening by Senator Pierce introducing the following extraordinary bill:

the following extraordinary bill:

SECTION 1. It is hereby declared the daty of the Directors and officers
of the New-York Central Ratiroad Company to report annually the profits
realized each year from its operations, so that stockholders and the unblie may have full knowledge thereof, and any divector of said Company
who shall willfully conveal such information for his own private beneal,
or to defraid stockholders or otherwise, shall be deemed multy of muster
meaning, and shall forfest his office. Any stockholder may apply to the
Sopreme Court for removal of any such director, and it shall be the day
of said Court to remove such director, and take such other action in regrand to said Company and its property as may be deemed niceessary to
protect the interests of stockholders.
SEU. 2. The New-York Courtai Ratiread Company is hereby required
to pay to the Slate Transurer, to be applied to the redemption of the

The special Railroad Committee of Seven held an

noon. In the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Bemp from severe illness, Mr. Ely of Broome County, pre sided. The affairs of the New-York Central were under consideration. Horace F. Clark and other prominent railroad officials were examined. It is understood that important testimony was elicited Mr. Bemus has been sick for several days, but is now

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

recovering. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY. March 17.
PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS.
The Railroad Committee, to whom was referred the subject of improper issue of stock and scrip by railroad companies, and to propose better protection for bona fide stockholders, presented a report and evidence

year, one or both.

The President appointed as the Committee on the part of the Senate to investigate the Utica Lunatic Asylum, Messra. Nichols, Tweed, and Parker.

On motion of Mr. CREAMER, the bills reported by the Railroad Committee regarding the issue of bonds, were made the special order for Tuesday next. Yeas 14; Nays 13, BILLS INTRODUCED.

made the special order for Tuesday next. Yeas 14; Nays 13.

BLLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Stanford—Abolishing the canal contract system; ordered to a third reading. Mr. Genet—To prohibit the use of steam on Second-ave., New-York.

Mr. CREAMER moved that the Committee on Internal Affairs be discharged from consideration of the Excise bill, and it be referred to the Committee of the Wholes Tubled. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The following message was received from Gov. Hoffman:

The message was laid over for consideration.

By Mr. Hale- Relative to the procurement of abortions and other like offenses. Mr. Tweed—To incorporate the American Museum of Natural History of New York. Mr. Creamer—Relative to the acknowledgment of deeds and other instruments relating to real property. Mr. Pearod—Relative to the New-York Central Railroad Co.

Philis ReportED.

Revising the charter of the steam ferry between Brookelyu and Mott Haven; incorporating the New-York Seaman's Association; incorporating the Hariem Yacht Club. The bill supplying the dedicincy in the State Prison appropriation was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

The SPEAKER announced as the Committee on the part of the Assembly to investigate the affairs and management of the State Lunatic Asylum of Utica, Messrs, J. C. B. Davis, Gould, Kendall, Flagg, and Pat-

Messrs, J. C. B. Davis, Gould, Kendail, Flagg, and Patrick.

The SPEAKER presented the annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.

The Governors of the New-York Hospital, in response of a resolution of the Assembly, report that they have sold or leased the ground on which the hospital is located, and the buildings will soon be removed. The number of casualties, or cases of persons wounded in the arrests and conveyed to the hospital during the year 1863 was 532; 1863, 438; 1868, 448. These numbers do not fairly represent the aggregate of casualties in the lower part of the city which demand immediate surgical treatment. In the opinion of the Commissioners a reception ward should be immediately established in the lower part of the city, and proper arrangements made for the prompt convey, ance of wounded persons. If the Legislature would direct a reception ward, this Department would make are rangements with the Police Department to be informed by telegraph of every casualty, and dispatch a surgeon with ambulance to attend the same. The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Charities. with ambulance to attend the same. The communica-tion was referred to the Committee on Public Charities.

THE FIFTERINTH AMENDMENT.

The House taking up the general order for the consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, Mr. JACOBS presented the following substitute for the report of the Committee on Federal Relations:

Whereas, Pursuant to the authority vessed in Congress, the Fifteenth refiles of the Constitution of the United States has been proposed as an uncodiment to the said Constitution and.

Whereas, The stowed object of this proposed amendment is to settle

article of the Constitution of the United States has been proposed as an amendment to the said Constitution and.

Whereas, The avowed object of this proposed susendment is to settle the right of suffrage to the negroes and other inferior races, and.

Whereas, The proposed of this Nate. have, wherever a proposition to give persons of color the right of suffrage, uniformly refused to amend their State Constitution so as to effect that result—the last time by a majority of \$40.45\$, and.

Whereas, The present Legislature was not chosen at a time when the question of amending the Constitution as proposed by Congress, was bequestion of amending the Constitution as proposed by Congress, was because of the state of public scatiment resistive therefore.

Bet it eventured. That at the next general scheme they are the proposed and proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States in order that the next Legislature may act upon the subject in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed at the histor box.

The Constitutional Amendment was discussed at length by Messars, Hustefed, and Campbell of Obsego, Gicason, and Davis, in favor, and Messrs, Hitchman, Kimball, Mosely, and Patrick against it. It was made the special order for the evening.

the evening.

Mr. PATRICK introduced a resolution, as follows:
Whereas, the last national platform of the Republican party announced that the question of Sufrage in all loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States, and as this Assembly was not elected on any such issue, therefore, the subject be deferred until the people are heard from.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order was the consideration of the Fifteentla Amendment. Messrs. Hegcunn. La Bau, and Selkreg spoke in its favor, and Messrs. Jacobs, Miller, Keegan, and Nachtmann against it. A vote was first taken on Mr. Jacobs's amendment, which was lost-Yeas, 47: Nays, 72. The Amendment was then adopted by a vote of 52 to 45.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON EXPRESS COM PANIES.

This Committee, of which the Hon. Mr. Ray is Chairman, was in session at the Metropolitan Hotel in this city from Saturday morning until last evening, when it adjourned, after having examined several witnesses, among whom were Messrs. Fargo & Kuapp, officers of the express companies. The investigation is understood to express companies. The investigation is understood to have taken a range sufficiently wide to include evidence upon the various rumors and reports which have been circulated as to the alleged mismanagement, &c., of the Merchauts' Union Company. Among these rumors was one that Judge Barnard had been influenced by improper motives in making his decision in the great Waterbury suit with that Company. Upon this point Mr. Knapp, the Secretary of the Company, testified as follows:

The report or rumor that Judge Barnard was paid anything by the Company, or its officers, pending, or before, or after the hitigation, is unterly autient. He was never poid one dealer, directly or indirectly. The whole story is a sheer fabrication—cruelly, wickedly, and infamousifiate. I desire to emphasize the statement by afficulting that it is made without any equipocation or mental reservation whatever, and as a simple

THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

A resolution was introduced in the Arkansas House yesterday, to depose G. G. Price, the Speaker.

In the New-Jersey Legislature the Jersey City Police bill was amended yesterday so as to go into effect April 1, 1869, and ordered to a third reading. The Newark Police bill and the bill to redistrict a part of Morris County were defeated. The bill increasing the jurisdiction and emoluments of Justices of the Peace passed the House by a vote of 32 to 4. The bill authorizing joint stock companies to increase their stock and the Riparian Rights have both passed the Senate. A bill repealing the Steam-Boller act of last Winter passed the House by a unanimous vote, in lieu of the Senate bill.

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT IN GEORGIA. The Georgia Senate yesterday took up the ifteenth Amendment, and a motion to indefinitely post Fifteenth Amendment, and a motion to indefinitely post-pone resulted in a tie vote of it to it. Benjamin F. Con-ley, the Republican President of the Senate, having the custing vote, voted yea, thus indefinitely postponing and virtually defeating the adoption of the Fifteenth Amend-ment in Georgia.